

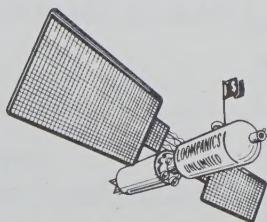
Fake ID by Mail and Modem



by Trent Sands

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Loompanics Unlimited
Port Townsend, Washington

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Foreword

This book details fake identity documents that are for sale over the Internet and by mail-order. The reader needs to keep a few things in mind before using any of the documents detailed within.

The simple purchase of a fake identification document is normally not a crime in most areas. *Using* a fake identity document is a crime in most locations, and can have severe legal penalties if the user is caught. Neither the author nor the publisher advises the reader to use any document described in this book.

Businesses that are Internet-based go out of business or change their Internet addresses with some frequency. If you are unable to locate a particular Internet ID vendor at the address given, a search by keyword via one of the major search engines will usually yield results.

Yahoo, Snap, Lycos, and Alta Vista can be searched with the vendor's name, or other related keywords such as "fake id," "Fake identification," "new identity," and similar terms.

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Before ordering any documents illustrated in the samples or advertising reprints, write to the vendor first. Prices might have changed, the vendor could have moved, or the document you want may no longer be available. Get a current price list and brochure before sending money.

Finally, my recommendations are my own opinion only. They are not a warranty of reliability or acceptability. In the end, you must judge for yourself the quality of any document you order.

Introduction

The Internet has breathed new life into the world of false identification. Many new companies are springing up to meet the needs of those who want documentation saying they are someone else. A wide variety of documents is available, from birth and baptismal certificates to driver's licenses and professional identification cards.

Some firms will create custom identity packages that include college degrees, job reference letters, and other documents specifically made to the client's requirements. The robust health of the mail-order and Internet identification business is in stark contrast to the situation of just a few years ago.

In the late 1980s new federal and state laws made it illegal to sell and mail most homemade identification documents. Some readers might remember that back in those days an individual could order "state" driver's licenses and identification cards openly through the mail. The firms that sold such documentation could not be closed down by the authorities.

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Then came federal legislation, which will be examined in detail in the next chapter, and mail-order identification sellers were systematically raided by the FBI and postal inspectors.

The Internet poses a greater challenge for the authorities, because the actual computer that provides the information about the fake ID may be located anywhere in the world. Another problem the authorities face is that these new businesses know the law, and stay just inside of it. Bringing charges against mail-order and Internet identification sellers is not a top priority with prosecutors who are besieged with cases of violent crime.

In this book we have reprinted the actual advertising material from many of these firms. We also evaluate some sample documents. The opinions expressed are those of the author. The web site and postal addresses, where applicable, of the profiled firms, are also given.

This book is not an endorsement of any of the firms profiled. Never send money until you have contacted the company you've selected by mail or e-mail to confirm that it is still in business. These firms move around quite a bit, and web site addresses might change from those listed.

Any potential purchaser of fake identification needs to know what the relevant laws are that govern this industry. In the next chapter we examine federal and state laws that regulate the sale and possession of fake identification.

Chapter One Laws Regulating the Sale and Possession of Fake Identification

Until the 1980s, there were no federal laws, and very few state laws regulating the manufacture and sale of false identification. A landmark Congressional study in the 1970s regarding the fake identification problem provided the impetus for the first real federal and state legislation dealing with false identity documents.

That study illustrated how easy it was to obtain fake identity documents from any number of mail-order vendors. Illegal aliens purchased documents that “proved” they were citizens, fugitives from the law created new identities, and law-breakers involved in all levels of criminal activities from burglary to grand theft auto used mail-order identity documents.

A virtual bazaar existed in fake military identity cards, veteran’s discharge papers, birth certificates, state identity cards, etc. An order placed with one of these companies would result in the purchaser receiving a complete set of identification documents, all duly completed, by return mail in a few weeks.

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That study led to the passage a few years later of the False Identification Crime Control Act of 1982. For the first time, there was a federal law that dealt specifically with the problem of mail-order fake identification. The entire text of this law is reprinted at the end of this chapter.

Prior to the passage of this law, there were no effective legal tools that could be used against mail order ID vendors. State laws could only outlaw the sale of fakes of their own identification documents. A vendor in Colorado could avoid any prosecution under Colorado law by only advertising and selling his wares to out of state customers. This dodge is no longer possible under federal law.

This law makes it illegal to produce and sell any document that purports to be an identity document issued by a state or other jurisdiction in the United States. It has always been a crime to counterfeit federal documents such as passports, military identification cards, and Social Security cards, but the laws were seldom enforced. This law specifically makes it a crime not only to counterfeit these documents, but also to *use* a counterfeit document.

The possession of a high quality fake ID is legal, provided the document is a novelty document, and the user does not present it to police or other government agencies. But even though this is legal, having this extra ID can cause some serious repercussions for the ID holder. Consider the following example.

A man is walking home late one night. A burglary has happened a few minutes ago in his neighborhood, and the police are looking for a suspect whose general description matches that of the man.

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The police detain him temporarily, based on this resemblance, which they are within the law to do. They do a quick search of him, and go through his wallet. As they go through his wallet, they find the second “novelty” ID in a different name. If the police were going to release him before, they now have reason not to.

Cops hate fake ID, and they could use the fact that the man has one in his possession as a reason to make a full arrest of the suspect, to confirm his true identity. The officer could assume that if the suspect has a fake ID, he might be attempting to avoid being arrested for this crime or some other.

This is why any purchaser of a fake ID must be careful when they use it, and what they carry. The smart use of a fake ID is as a stepping stone to a new identity with REAL documents. It may be necessary to use high quality fake ID in the interim to rent a mailing address or open a bank account, but the final goal should be to dispense with the fake ID as soon as possible. The most important things to keep in mind with any type of fake ID, are to never present it to government types who have the capability to verify it, and never, ever, walk around with two different sets of ID on your person.

The result of this law was a shakeout of most vendors in the mail order identification industry. For a period of five or six years, very few documents of any quality were available. That has now changed, and many new vendors have sprung up, armed with the legal savvy to make sure that their products comply with the letter of the law. The firms are harassed once in a while by the authorities, most often in the form of having their wares seized by police. But these street-smart vendors cannot be prosecuted criminally.

In light of this new federal law, how do mail-order identification sellers dance around the law? Some comply with the law by selling their identification documents in blank form only. Many sellers of birth certificates, college degrees and other documents do just this. Fifteen years ago, most mail order identity vendors sold completed cards and forms. By selling cards and certificates in blank form, the vendor is able to comply with most of the law. The purchaser receives a kit and instructions on how to complete the form or card. For example, if you purchase a state identification card from a mail order supplier, the card will arrive in kit form. You will have to have a photograph taken, complete the card yourself on a typewriter or computer, and then have it laminated. Some sellers of mail order university degrees supply a stencil kit with the blank certificate. You can then put the name of any university you want on the form. Transcripts are also available blank. These kits are not illegal. The actual manufacture of the identity document from the kit, however, is illegal.

Some fake identification sellers comply with the law by placing the disclaimer "Not a Government Document" across the face of the document. This places them in compliance with the law. Some sellers of fake identity documents flout the law entirely, and many Internet sellers are part of this group. One way around this problem is to print the disclaimer in ink that can be easily erased, or in the case of a blank certificate, easily covered with correction fluid, and then photocopied.

The second method is to print the document or card on to a larger sheet of paper, and print the disclaimer on the excess portion. A perforated edge or cut line is provided, and all the purchaser must do is cut the paper at this point to remove the disclaimer.

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An even craftier way around the disclaimer problem is to print documents that bear all the hallmarks of actual government issued ones, but change one word or letter. An example of this might be an “Unsocial Security” card or an “Unarmed Forces of The United States” military identification card. These documents will look almost identical to the real ones, and the extra word or letter will be carefully printed on a removable tab or flap. The purchaser simply removes the offending letter, and completes the document.

Some of these vendors are located in foreign countries, where the production and sale of false identity documents is not against local law.

A few states — California being one example — have passed laws making it a felony to produce or use false identification. This law appears to have been largely ineffective. Most other states make simple possession of false identity documents a minor offense.

Using a mail order driver’s license is a different matter altogether. The license will not verify if it is checked, and the user could get into some real serious trouble. At the end of the chapter we have reprinted a Florida law that deals with the use of false identification to obtain a driver’s license.

Another way fake ID companies avoid problems with the police is to advertise their products as novelties. A novelty product is not against the law, provided it is sold as such.

An individual should be careful when doing business with any seller of fake identity documents. There are many that openly flout the law, and hope to make a quick buck before they are shut down by postal inspectors or local police. Frequently, a mail cover will be placed on these firms for months before any legal action is taken against them.

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A mail cover allows law enforcement agents to record the sender's address from any or all mail addressed to a particular business or individual. Because the mail technically never leaves the custody of the U.S. Postal Service, no search warrant is needed.

Police use the names and addresses gathered this way to build up a list of people who might have purchased a fake identity document. In the 1980s, the FBI made a major effort against mail-order universities, or diploma mills, which would provide degrees and transcripts to anyone for payment of a fee. The operation, known as Dipscam, resulted in public exposure of thousands of purchasers of these false degrees. Many lost their jobs or faced lawsuits as a result.

Always use a mail-receiving service to order any document from a false ID vendor. *Never* use your real name when ordering documents. *Always* pay by money order. A few firms accept credit cards. These firms are more likely to comply with the letter of the law, and you will probably receive what you have ordered.

Chapter One - A

Public Law 97-398-Dec. 31, 1982 96 STAT. 2009

An Act

To amend Title 18 of the United States Code
to provide penalties for certain false identification related
crimes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this
Act may be cited as the "False Identification Crime Control
Act of 1982."*

Sec. 2. Chapter 47 of title 18 of the United States code is
amended by adding at the end the following:

***Section 1028. Fraud and related activity in connection with
identification documents***

- (a) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection
(c) of this section
 - (1) knowingly and without lawful authority produces an
identification document or a false identification
document;
 - (2) knowingly transfers an identification document or a
false identification document knowing that such
document was stolen or produced without lawful
authority;
 - (3) knowingly possesses with intent to use unlawfully or
transfer unlawfully five or more identification docu-
ments (other than one issued lawfully for the use of
the possessor) or false identification documents;
 - (4) knowingly possesses an identification document
(other than one issued lawfully for the use of the pos-
sessor) or a false identification document, with the

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intent such document be used to defraud the United States; or

- (5) knowingly produces, transfers, or possesses a document-making implement with the intent such document-making implement will be used in the production of a false identification document or another document-making implement which will be so used;
 - (6) knowingly possesses an identification document that is or appears to be an identification document of the United States, which is stolen or produced without lawful authority knowing that such document was stolen or produced without such authority; or attempts to do so, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b) of this section.
- (b) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) of this section is
- (1) a fine of not more than \$25,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, if the offense is
 - (A) the production or transfer of an identification document or false identification document that appears to be
 - (i) an identification document issued by or under the authority of the United States; or
 - (ii) a birth certificate, or a driver's license or personal identification card;
 - (B) the production or transfer of more than five identification documents or false identification documents; or
 - (C) an offense under paragraph (5) of such subsection;
 - (2) a fine of not more than \$15,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both, if the offense is
 - (A) any other production or transfer of an identification or false identification document; or
 - (B) an offense under paragraph (3) of such subsection; and
 - (3) a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in any other case.

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- (c) The circumstance referred to in subsection (a) of this section is that
 - (1) the identification document or false identification document is or appears to be issued by or under the authority of the United States or the document-making implement is designed or suited for making such an identification document or false identification document;
 - (2) the offense is an offense under subsection (a)(4) of this section; or
 - (3) the production, transfer, or possession prohibited by this section is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce, or the identification document, false identification document, or document-making implement is transported in the mail in the course of the production, transfer, or possession prohibited by this section.
- (d) As used in this section
 - (1) the term “identification document” means a document made or issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, political subdivision of a State, a foreign government, political subdivision of a foreign government, an international governmental or an international quasi-governmental organization which, when completed with information concerning a particular individual, is of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purpose of identification of individuals;
 - (2) the term “produce” includes alter, authenticate, or assemble;
 - (3) the term “document-making implement” means any implement or impression specially designed or primarily used for making an identification document, a false identification document, or another document-making implement;

- (4) the term “personal identification card” means an identification document issued by a State or local government solely for the purpose of identification; and
- (5) the term “State” includes any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other commonwealth, possession or territory of the United States.
- (e) This section does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States, or any activity authorized under title V of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (18 U.S.C. note prec. 3481).

Florida Fake ID Law

322.212 Unauthorized possession of, and other unlawful acts in relation to, driver's license or identification card.

(1) It is unlawful for any person:

- (a) Knowingly to have in his or her possession or to display any blank, forged, stolen, fictitious, counterfeit, or unlawfully issued driver's license or identification card or any instrument in the similitude of a driver's license or identification card unless possession by such person has been duly authorized by the department;**
- (b) Knowingly to have in his or her possession any instrument in the similitude of a driver's license issued by the department or its duly authorized agents or those of any state or jurisdiction issuing licenses recognized in this state for the operation of a motor vehicle; or**
- (c) Knowingly to have in his or her possession any instrument in the similitude of an identification card issued by the department or its duly authorized agents or those of any state or jurisdiction issuing identification cards recognized in this state for the purpose of indicating a person's true name and age.**
- (d) The term "driver's license" includes a driver's license issued by the department or its agents or a driver's license issued by any state or jurisdiction that issues licenses recognized in this state for the operation of a motor vehicle. The term "identification card" includes any identification card issued by the department or its agents or any identification card issued by any state or jurisdiction that issues identification cards recognized in this state for the purpose of indicating a person's true name and age. This subsection does not prohibit a person from possessing or displaying another person's**

driver's license or identification card for a lawful purpose.

- (2) It is unlawful for any person to barter, trade, sell, or give away any driver's license or identification card or to perpetrate a conspiracy to barter, trade, sell, or give away any such license or identification card unless such person has been duly authorized to issue the license or identification card by the department as provided in this chapter or in the adopted rules of the department.
- (3) It is unlawful for any employee of the department to allow or permit the issuance of a driver's license or identification card when he or she knows that the applicant has not lawfully fulfilled the requirements of this chapter for the issuance of such license or identification card.
- (4) It is unlawful for any person to agree to supply or to aid in supplying any person with a driver's license or identification card by any means whatsoever not in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (5)
 - (a) It is unlawful for any person to use a false or fictitious name in any application for a driver's license or identification card or knowingly to make a false statement, knowingly conceal a material fact, or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.
 - (b) It is unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession a driver's license or identification card upon which the date of birth has been altered.
- (6) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, any person who violates paragraph (5)(a) by giving a false age in any application for a driver's license or identification card or who violates paragraph (5)(b) by possessing a driver's license, identification card, or any instrument in the similitude thereof, on which the date of

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birth has been altered is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (7) The provisions of this section are in addition and supplemental to all other provisions of this chapter and of the laws of this state relating to driver's licenses and identification cards.

History.—s. 1, ch. 65-167; ss. 24, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 212, ch. 71-136; s. 24, ch. 73-334-1; s. 19, ch. 78-394; s. 1, ch. 84-91; s. 410, ch. 95-148-1; s. 4, ch. 97-206.

Chapter Two

Uses of Fake Identification

Before actually purchasing fake identification, one should give some thought to its intended use. Mail-order identification documents have some definite limitations on their usage. Many an individual has gotten into severe legal and financial problems using mail-order identity documents in situations that were inappropriate. By the same token, mail-order documents can be safely used to buttress or enhance a new identity that is in the process of being created, or to cover a “gap,” such as a period of unemployment, in an individual’s real identity. Good quality fake identification can have its place even in the portfolio of an individual who has created a well-documented new identity, but one must understand when and when *not* to use fake ID.

Most individuals have their first contact with fake identification in their teenage years. The motivation is the desire to purchase alcoholic beverages, even though they aren’t of legal drinking age.

College kids want fake ID that says they are over 21 so they can go to nightclubs that check for ID. These are low risk uses of fake ID.

Fake ID, if discovered by a liquor store clerk or bouncer at a nightclub, will only result in the user being denied the sale or admission into the club. No serious legal penalties will be applied. If police are running a sting operation to catch underage drinkers, they may issue a citation. Legal problems can occur, if the underage purchaser of alcohol would later have an automobile accident causing injury to another person.

The possibility of legal problems is another reason mail-order ID vendors no longer sell completed documents. Many state laws would allow the document vendor to be sued for damages in the example cited above if it could be proved that the vendor knew he was selling a fake ID to an underage child. Selling only blank ID card kits avoid this possibility.

Fake IDs for the purposes of getting into clubs and bars don't have to be top quality. A passable out-of-state ID will usually suffice. Some clerks have an identification-verification book they can consult, but in most cases, if the ID looks good, it will pass.

An important rule for fake ID is that it should never be used for the purpose for which it was ostensibly created. Mail-order ID fails when it is put to uses beyond which it will stand up to. Simply put, a fake driver's license should never be used to drive, a fake passport should not be used for international travel, and so on.

Most mail-order identification documents will not stand up to the simplest of verification. A good example of this is the many military certificates sold by vendors. Certificates

attesting to graduation from special service schools, elite combat units, and all sorts of official commendations are available. The problem is, it is very easy to verify military service records, and the mail-order ID vendors do not produce the two documents that most former servicemen carry as proof of their military service.

If an individual has retired from the military, he will carry a retired armed forces identification card, as this individual is still entitled to retirement pay and access to military bases for health care and other benefits.

Individuals who have been discharged from the service will carry their discharge papers with them. These papers, commonly known as DD-214, are legal proof of military service, and allow the veteran to obtain veteran's benefits from the Veteran's Administration.

Employers, and others who deal with former military people on a regular basis, expect to see these documents, and will not accept the numerous certificates available for sale in lieu of them. A similar admonition can be made against using mail-order degrees and transcripts.

Mail-order education credentials are most often used by those seeking an advantage in obtaining employment. A mail-order high school diploma will not cause you too much difficulty, provided you can read and write at the level of a typical high school graduate. It is usually low-level jobs that require only a high school diploma, and no checking of educational credentials is made.

Jobs requiring a degree are a different matter altogether. Many individuals have purchased mail-order degrees without worry because a job might require a college degree even though the position itself has nothing to do with the educa-

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tional requirement. This is frequently the case in jobs in sales, insurance, or other fields where the employer teaches the job applicant the skills necessary.

The potential danger for the job applicant can arise in one of two ways. If the new employer performs a routine verification of the educational background, the university registrar will respond that no student of that name with that degree is listed as having graduated. The second way the applicant can be exposed is if at some point down the line, he is asked to use some skill his educational background indicates he has.

If the applicant's transcripts indicate he has studied French for two years as part of his curriculum, he better be able to translate a French sales brochure or speak to a French client who happens to show up at the office.

One writer has said that using a mail-order degree is like placing a time bomb in your résumé, and I must agree. In many cases, when employers detect individuals who have used fake degrees to gain employment, they become very vindictive. Not only will the corporation fire the employee, they will contest his efforts to collect unemployment, and may even sue the former employee for back wages and damages.

A final caveat on using mail-order degrees. The places that sell these documents are in the business to make money. This is especially true of those mail-order degree mills that issue degrees on their own nonexistent university. These places must advertise, and there is the very real possibility that the personnel manager or boss will have seen their advertising as well. There are also standard directories that list all legitimate, accredited universities and technical schools in the United States. If your school is not on the list, you will be detected.

Well-established universities have been victimized in large-scale transcript or degree frauds. In the mid 1980s, a major scandal broke at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. An organized ring was selling transcripts from the school, altered to reflect whatever coursework and grade point average the purchaser desired.

Thousands of bogus transcripts were entered into the school's computer system, and the damage to the integrity of the university's record system cannot be overstated. Yale University maintains a file of about twenty thousand people who have falsely claimed or manufactured credentials from their school.

Mail-order driver's licenses are another document that cannot be used for the purpose indicated. Twenty years ago a phony, out of state mail-order driver's license could be safely used. If a policeman pulled the individual over, he had no way of verifying the authenticity of the license. If it looked real, and the driver was not wanted by police, he was simply let go with a traffic citation. Computers and high-speed telecommunications have changed all that.

A fake driver's license can get you arrested if presented to a police officer during a traffic stop. Even if possession of the document is not a crime, it is a crime to offer it up to a police officer as proof of your identity and driving privilege. Remember, police can verify the validity of most drivers' licenses issued in the United States and Canada via the computer in their patrol cars. There *is* a way a false driver's license can get by police, and that will be explained in the next chapter.

What then, is the appropriate use of mail-order ID? Mail-order identity documents are most effective when they are

used as supplemental supporting documentation, and they are backstopped, so that they can be verified.

One example of where a mail-order ID card would work is when it is necessary to establish an employment reference to cover a period of employment. An employee ID card could be ordered with the name of a nonexistent corporation on it. But more is necessary if this ID is to withstand some scrutiny.

It must be backstopped, and it can be with a minimum of effort. A business address and telephone number must be obtained. A business mailing address is easily contracted via a mailing service or secretarial service. For less than twenty dollars a month your "employer" can have a street address.

A business telephone number can be arranged through an answering service or voice mail company for a minimal fee. Both the company address and telephone number should appear on the card.

Many mail-order vendors will design a customized employee ID card for you, complete with corporate logo. Another source of employee ID cards are quick print shops. Many of these print shops offer a company ID card service. A good cover story is to say that you are starting a small business and want a professional look. You can also get corporate letterhead and envelopes at the same time. You can then buttress your employee ID card with employment reference letters.

An employee ID card pays a second benefit. It can act as a supplemental piece of photo identification that can be verified. This is excellent if you are attempting to establish a new identity and must obtain a driver's license or state identity card later on.

To be good as a hard piece of backup identification, an employee identification card must contain the following information:

- Your photograph
- Full name
- Birth date
- Employee number
- Position
- Issue date
- Company name
- Company address
- Company telephone number
- Corporate logo or seal
- Your signature

Mail-order documents can be used effectively in situations where the ID cannot be verified by the person you are presenting it to. Consider the case of where an individual wants to open a bank account. In this case, using an out of state mail-order driver's license will work just fine.

The bank clerk will accept the document without any problem if it looks real. California is an extreme example of where mail-order and street bought driver's licenses are used daily by hundreds to open bank accounts and obtain employment. In Los Angeles, fake driver's licenses, state identity cards and Social Security cards are sold openly on the streets. Hundreds of thousands of people use these documents daily in California with much success.

In the case of opening a bank account, the false ID is being used to obtain genuine identification documents — a checkbook and ATM card. This illustrates the proper use of mail-order identification as a stepping-stone to obtaining genuine identification.

The most popular mail-order identification documents are Social Security cards and birth certificates. These documents are known as foundation documents because they are not used as operational identification documents on a daily basis. They are used to obtain the numerous plastic cards which function as identification on a day-to-day basis. When a bank clerk asks to see some ID, she does not want a birth certificate or Social Security card. She wants a driver's license, state ID card or other photo identification.

Using mail-order birth certificates and Social Security cards to build a new identity around real, government issued identification, is frequently done and can create a viable long-term identity. It is also a common use to obtain a new Social Security card and use a different Social Security number to avoid past credit and employment problems.

Perhaps the largest single use of mail-order identification documents is by illegal aliens attempting to obtain employment in the United States. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 requires all U.S. employers to obtain proof of employment eligibility from all employees. This can be done by numerous combinations of documents, the most popular being a Social Security card and either a driver's license, state identity card, or resident alien "green card."

A fake passport or fake U.S. immigration document will give its users the same problem if used in the wrong situation. A fake green card can be verified by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; a false passport from a nonexistent nation will be spotted at once by a border inspector.

On the other hand, a false green card could be used to open a bank account or rent an apartment. A good-quality false birth certificate can be used to create a real, new identity, because all subsequent documents will be real. All users of

fake ID need to know and understand such limitations to get the best use of the documents they purchase.

In the state of California over a million illegal aliens work using false documents. Employers have no way to verify the authenticity of the identification provided, and if the documents appear genuine, they will be accepted.

To use mail-order identification effectively requires that one understand what features a real document presents, and then choosing a mail-order version that approximates a real one. In the following chapters we will examine the various types of mail-order documentation and explain how they can be used successfully.

Chapter Three

Types of Fake Identification

All types of identity documents are available for sale. The quality varies greatly, and some documents should be avoided. The worst ones would not fool anyone, while the best of the lot could fool the most seasoned ID bureaucrat at a government agency. We classify mail-order identification documents into the following categories:

Foundation documents

Professional credentials

Travel and nationality documents

Licenses and identification

Foundation documents are typically those used to establish an identity. These are documents such as birth certificates, baptismal certificates, and Social Security cards. A foundation document lays the cornerstone of an individual's identity.

A person applying for a new-issue driver's license or state identification card will typically be asked to provide two

foundation documents, usually a birth certificate and Social Security card. A rent receipt can also be classified as a foundation document. Foundation documents are usually the first identification documents an individual obtains. These documents are then used to obtain other identification used for day-to-day needs.

Professional credentials include such items as university degrees, college transcripts, award certificates, and professional identification cards. Professional identification cards are those sold by many mail-order and Internet sellers identifying someone as a private investigator, pilot, bail bondsman, member of the clergy, or other occupations.

Many of these certificates can be put to use to buttress a new identity when it is still in the early stages of creation. Consider the following example of how these documents can be used.

An individual has just obtained a new, valid driver's license in the name of a new identity he has created. This man is also a professional engineer, but has no credentials to attest to that in his new name. He orders a blank transcript from a mail-order vendor. On the transcript, he fills in the courses he would have taken during the first two years of engineering. He then uses this transcript to apply as a transfer student to another university. At this university he completes the final two years in his new name, and receives a valid engineering degree. His transcript from this school will just show that he transferred so many credits and courses to gain admission.

This is a smart use of a mail-order degree. We covered many of the pitfalls of a mail-order degree in the previous chapter. Another possibility is where someone in a personnel office will write to the school's registrar asking for another

copy of the transcript, and of course, it is non-existent. It is also possible that the document holder will run into someone who actually went to that school and be expected to have that level of knowledge about the school. Remember the hapless people in Dipscam who were revealed after the FBI raided numerous diploma mills.

A professional ID card that identifies you as a private investigator or member of the press cannot really do you any harm. A few states do not license private investigators, and you could safely use such a document as supplemental identification in such a state. If you have become a writer under your new persona, a good-quality press identification card is a wise investment. Some of these cards are actually linked to a real newspaper or news service, and a call or letter to the issuing organization will verify the credential.

Some of the sellers of these documents will provide a custom ID card service. One way to harden a new identity with mail-order documents is to set up a corporate front with mailing address, telephone number, and letterhead.

You can order a custom-made employee identification card from one of these firms. This card would have your company name, address and phone number on it, along with your photograph and personal information. A card like this can be used as supplemental identification when dealing with government agencies.

Licenses and identification cards are self-explanatory. These are the numerous state identification cards and driver's licenses sold by various vendors. Some of these cards are of excellent quality, and could be used to rent an apartment, open a bank account, or meet the identification requirements to obtain a new job.

The only way that a false driver's license can be used to actually drive a car is by doing something known as "ghosting." Ghosting involves purchasing a false license that resembles a real license from the state of issue. Instead of picking a random fictitious name and license number, the name and license number of a real individual is used. The physical identifiers must also match, such as eye and hair color, and height and weight.

This is not as difficult as it seems. Many states sell their entire license database to anyone who cares to purchase it. In some states, the database is on CD-ROM, and even includes an actual image of each license issued in the state.

One license-creation kit sold on the Internet by Underground Software allows anyone to create a false license that resembles the real item from any state, and will pass the scrutiny of a police officer.

One other type of mail-order identification should be mentioned: the credentials sold by numerous postal churches. It is possible to become a legally ordained minister from a wide variety of mail-order churches for a small fee. You can also purchase a church charter from one of these groups, which allows you to establish a local branch of the mother church.

The U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of religion. These mail-order churches have had their legal status upheld by numerous court decisions. In many states, as a minister of one of these churches, you can perform weddings, and issue baptismal certificates.

Chapter Four

Mail-Order Birth Certificates

Mail-order birth certificates run the gamut from deplorable to excellent. The information in this chapter will allow you to discern the difference for yourself. Most mail-order birth certificates will need to be customized to make them acceptable to officialdom. To understand which mail-order birth certificates are acceptable and which ones need to be avoided, we need to first examine the basics of how birth certificates are created and issued in the United States.

Birth certificates are issued by three separate entities in the United States. Hospitals issue birth certificates, along with county registrar's and state vital statistics bureaus. Churches issue their own equivalent of the birth certificate — the baptismal certificate.

Birth certificates are issued by so many different agencies because of the decentralized nature of the birth registration system. After a baby is born at a hospital, the attending physician completes a hospital birth certificate and a report of birth form that is sent to the local county or city registrar. The hospital birth certificate is given to the child's mother.

After the county or city registrar receives the report of birth form from the hospital, the child's birth is entered onto the county birth roll, and a county issued birth certificate is mailed to the parents. The county issued birth certificate is thus the first government issued identification document the child receives.

After the county registrar has entered the birth into the county birth roll, the birth information is forwarded to the central vital statistics bureau in the state capitol. The central vital statistics bureau compiles birth records from all counties within a given state. A few weeks after the birth has been registered at the county level, a birth certificate will also be available from the state vital statistics bureau.

The fact that valid birth certificates are available from so many sources accounts for the wide variation in appearance of birth certificates. Birth certificates from two different counties in the same state may look entirely different from each other, and a certificate from the state vital statistics bureau will look different than the county certificates. By one estimate, over three thousand offices have the authority to issue birth certificates nationwide.

Hospital birth certificates are very popular with mail-order ID vendors because they can create any type of document they want with little fear of problems with the law. Hospitals are not government agencies, so the mail-order vendor cannot be accused of making a knockoff of a government issued document.

A real hospital issued birth certificate will carry the following information:

Name of hospital
Hospital location
Full name of child
Date of birth of child
Time of birth of child
Names of the child's parents
Signature of the attending physician
Embossed or ink seal of hospital

The most common mail-order hospital birth certificates are generic type certificates that do not identify a particular hospital. The other item the generic certificates are missing is the seal of the hospital.

These generic certificates are not suitable for use. Anyone who commonly sees hospital birth certificates will recognize these as mail-order knockoffs. However, these certificates are excellent body copy that can be customized with a little work. To make a generic certificate acceptable, you will need to do three things.

The first item to be addressed is the lack of a heading on the certificate that identifies a particular hospital. This is easily rectified in the era of word processors and personal computers. Most word processing programs have a variety of fancy fonts or styles available, and these can be used to customize a certificate heading. For those not electronically inclined, the same effect can be obtained by using transfer lettering available from an art supply store.

The basic idea is to make a photocopy of the generic mail-order certificate onto a larger sheet of white paper. On this sheet you would then add the artwork heading. If you are using a word processor or computer the certificate heading can be added first, and then printed onto a blank sheet of

paper. The generic certificate would then be photocopied onto this sheet.

The seal or stamp is very important. If you look at any real birth certificate, transcript, or award certificate you may have, you will notice that it is invariably embossed with a raised seal, or at a minimum, has an ink seal.

How can you get a seal made? It is not that hard to do, particularly in the case of a hospital seal. One mail-order hospital birth certificate seller will also sell you an embossing tool. However, you can obtain one locally for less money. Many office supply stores offer a service where they will make seals and stamps. For less than fifty dollars you can get an embosser with the name of a hospital on it.

One ruse that will divert any questions is to say that it is needed for a prop in a play or a movie. The body of the seal could have a medical type design on it, and the edge of the seal could say something like "Marion County General Hospital."

Once you have the seal, the only other item you will want is an ink stamp so that you can date the certificate. This is a small detail you must not overlook. A hospital birth certificate is issued one time only when the child is born. So your hospital certificate should bear an issue date within a day or two of your birth date. The certificate should not appear to be brand new. The certificate should be visibly aged.

We have seen the advantages of the hospital birth certificate. There are many excellent ones available by mail-order that can be easily customized into top flight documents. There are also some drawbacks with hospital birth certificates.

A hospital issued birth certificate is virtually impossible to verify or disprove. As a result, these certificates became extremely popular with illegal aliens and others seeking fraudulent identification in the 1970s. Many large scale frauds were committed by organized groups of illegal immigrants from Mexico all using hospital birth certificates that came from the same hospital.

The resulting publicity caused many states, and most federal agencies that accept identification documents to reevaluate their continued acceptance of hospital issued birth certificates. Most state motor vehicle departments and federal agencies, such as the Passport Office, no longer accept hospital issued birth certificates. Before investing in a mail-order hospital issued birth certificate and the accoutrements you will need to make it look authentic, check with the state motor vehicle department where you wish to obtain identification to make certain they will accept them.

This brings us to county and state issued certificates. These are the best birth certificates for a mail-order purchaser to use. In most cases you will still need to customize them, but once you have done so, you will have a document that will have universal acceptance almost anyplace. First, we need to look at good and bad government birth certificate knockoffs.

Most U.S. birth certificates follow the general design set by a U.S. government advisory committee on vital statistics that meets once every ten years. If you take a look at a few legitimate state and county issued birth certificates, you will notice that much of the information is laid out similarly, even if the overall design of the certificates varies. This is due to the influence of this advisory group.

The standard certificate body is called the U.S. standard certificate. This general format is used by most states for birth, death and marriage certificates. Birth certificates that come from the central state vital statistics bureau will almost always bear close resemblance to the U.S. standard certificate.

County issued certificates will have a wide variety of styles and layouts because it is up to the local registrars to design their forms. A sample U.S. standard certificate body appears at the end of the chapter. Your best option when purchasing mail-order birth certificates is to buy one that very closely resembles the U.S. standard.

A U.S. standard certificate will be accepted by all government agencies without a lot of difficulty. You can safely use some that vary from the U.S. standard format, so long as the variation is not too extreme. Certain mail-order birth certificates should be avoided. Some of these are so bad that even when customized they will not be accepted by officialdom or anyone else.

Once you have purchased a mail-order birth certificate, it must be customized, even if it is a U.S. standard certificate. You might luck out and find a mail-order vendor who sells customized certificates, those that identify a particular state, but is unlikely, due to the problems with the mail-order identification law mentioned previously.

County and state issued certificates bear certain standard markings that those who are in the business of accepting identification will expect to see. Once you have purchased your mail-order certificate, decide which state you want to have your new certificate represent you as being from. Then

obtain both state and county issued birth certificates from that state as well.

How can you obtain a birth certificate? Very easily. If you want a birth certificate you will need to first locate an individual who was born in the state of interest. You can do this by going to a large city or university library and consulting the birth announcements sections of old microfiched editions of the out of state papers. The birth announcements will give you enough information to write for the child's birth certificate, either as the child himself or as one of its parents.

You can call the county registrar's office in the county where the child was born to ascertain the current fee for a birth certificate. Send the fee by money order and in a few weeks you will have the certificate.

A similar procedure will net you a copy of the state issued birth certificate. The two certificates will be different in appearance, and you can select the one that is easiest for you to approximate when you customize your mail-order duplicate.

The customization process is the same as with the hospital certificate. You can use your own judgment, so long as you get the heading information and number boxes correct. All real birth certificates will also bear the signature of the issuing individual or custodian of the records. Do not overlook this fact. Somewhere on the real certificate is the seal and signature of the county clerk or the director of vital records.

NIC sells many useful stamps and other artwork you can use to give your mail-order phony the imprimatur of authenticity. They sell stamps that say "certified," "not to be copied," and other useful phrases that occur on official

documents. This section of their catalog is reproduced in the appendix.

Once the certificate has the heading added, you need to select an appropriate seal. Obtaining a state seal is no trouble for the mail-order customer. Most state laws do not forbid the reproduction of the state seal on an embossing tool. A crime is only committed if the state seal is then affixed to a document that then represents itself as an official state issued document.

As a result, you can order a state seal through the mail from NIC or other providers. You can also obtain one locally from an office supply or legal supply store.

Once you have customized your certificate, you will need to complete it. Care must be exercised here also. All birth certificates contain numbers, and these are not randomly determined.

State issued birth certificates — the ones that come from the state vital statistics bureau — will always contain a state birth number. This number is composed of three distinct parts. It is broken into three digits, followed by two digits, and a final number that can be six or seven digits long.

The first number in the first group is a “1.” This indicates the certificate is from a jurisdiction in the United States. The next two numbers indicate from which state the certificate is from. For example, all birth certificates from Illinois will have “12” as these two numbers. So the first group of three numbers on an Illinois birth certificate will be 112. Frequently these first three numbers will be printed in larger or bolder type on the certificate than the rest of the numbers on the paper. To determine the first three numbers of the state

whose certificate you wish to duplicate, simply obtain a real certificate from the vital statistics bureau in that state.

The next two numbers indicate the year of birth, and these will be set off with a hyphen from the first three numbers. If you are choosing 1955 as your year of birth, then these numbers would be "55."

The last six or seven numbers on the certificate are the sequential birth number. This number essentially tells what number you were when you were born in that particular state. If this number reads 000054, it would mean that you were the fifty fourth infant registered as being born in that state that year. This number is also set off by a hyphen from the number preceding it.

All state issued birth certificates will contain these numbers. Certificates that are issued by a county registrar may or may not carry these numbers. A county issued certificate will contain a registrar's file number, however. The registrar's file number will be between four and six digits long, and allows the registrar to locate the birth entry in the county birth roll. This number can have any number of different digits, and the best policy is to simply copy what is on the real birth certificate. Now that we have examined the numbering schemes, we need to look at how you fill out the body of the certificate. You need to first sit down with a blank sheet of paper and determine the particulars of the identity you are going to assume or create. Every block on the birth certificate that requests relevant information must be filled out. A typical birth certificate will require you to know the following information:

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Full name of individual
Date of birth
Time of birth
Race and sex
Full name of father
Age and birthplace of father
Maiden name of mother
Age and birthplace of mother
Mother's address at time of birth
Birthplace of child
Name and signature of attending physician

This information must be crystal clear in your mind. When it is, you can begin filling out the certificate. When you fill out the certificate, you need to pay attention to some small, but important details.

The first is what you complete the certificate with. Birth certificates were not completed in neat, computer type until recently. Birth records from 1985 and earlier will most likely have been done on an electric typewriter. It would be wise to go to a quick copy shop or library where you can use an electric typewriter if you do not have one.

The second item deals with language usage. Birth certificates for Blacks did not use that term, but the term "Negro." A child born to a single mother was termed "illegitimate." Look at your real certificate as a guide. Two digit abbreviations for states were not common until the middle 1970s, and zip codes were not commonly used as part of an address until the late 1960s.

The last item has to do with signatures. You will probably need to duplicate the signature of the doctor attending the birth and/or the clerk or vital statistics director. These

signatures cannot look identical, and the signatures should not appear freshly made.

Practice a different signature style, or even practice signing with the opposite hand. This way you can make each signature different. Another method is to trace the signature of a real doctor from the authentic certificate time and time again until you can reproduce it.

The mail-order birth certificate is just the beginning. If you are seeking to create a new persona via mail-order, there are many other documents you can order. The most popular mail-order or street bought document is the Social Security card. The Social Security card is a vital piece of identification because it allows you to obtain employment. The good news is that many excellent mail-order Social Security cards are available.

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TYPE OR PRINT (In PERMANENT INK FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE HANDBOOK)

U.S. STANDARD

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

Form Approved OMB No. 68R-1900

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

CHILD NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST

SEX

DATE OF BIRTH (Mo. Day Yr.) HOUR

HOSPITAL NAME (If not in hospital, give street and number)

CITY TOWN OR LOCATION OF BIRTH

COUNTY OF BIRTH

I certify that the stated information concerning this child is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

DATE SIGNED (Mo. Day Yr.)

NAME AND TITLE OF ATTENDANT AT BIRTH (If other than CERTIFIER, Type or print)

CERTIFIER NAME AND TITLE (Type or print)

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER

MAILING ADDRESS (Street or R. F. D. No. City or Town State Zip)

REGISTRAR

DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Month Day Year)

MOTHER MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST

AGE (at time of this birth)

STATE OF BIRTH (If not U. S. A. Name of country)

RESIDENCE STATE COUNTY CITY TOWN OR LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER OF RESIDENCE

CITY (If not in city or town)

MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS (If name and address differ from above)

FATHER NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST

AGE (at time of this birth)

STATE OF BIRTH (If not U. S. A. Name of country)

I certify that the personal information provided on this certificate is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

RELATION TO CHILD

OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY

RACE MOTHER (e.g. White, Black, American Indian, etc.) (Specify)

RACE FATHER (e.g. White, Black, American Indian, etc.) (Specify)

BIRTH WEIGHT

THIS BIRTH Single twin triplet etc. (Specify)

IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH, Born (Mo. Day Yr. and time of day)

IS MOTHER MARRIED? (Specify yes or no)

PREGNANCY HISTORY (Complete each tab right)

LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this child)

OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous and induced)

DATE LAST NORMAL MENSTRUATION BEGAN (Month Day Year)

MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN (First second etc. Specify)

PRENATAL VISITS (Approximate number)

APGAR SCORE (1st 5th)

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY (Describe or write none)

CONCURRENT ILLNESSES OR CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE PREGNANCY (Describe or write none)

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OR ANOMALIES OF THIS CHILD (Describe or write none)

DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

MAULTIPLE BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

FETAL DEATHS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

HRA-161 Rev. 1/78

U.S. Standard Birth Certificate
(Shown reduced in size.)

Chapter Five

Mail-Order

Social Security Cards

The Social Security card, a foundation document, is another form of soft identification where mail-order can be very useful. As we have seen, to obtain employment, a Social Security card, driver's license or state identity card can be shown to meet the requirements of the law. Because of this fact, streetside vendors sell both of these documents as a package deal in cities such as Los Angeles and El Paso, Texas.

The Social Security card has undergone some changes over the last decade, and before you purchase a mail-order card, you need to be cognizant of these variations. The first Social Security cards were issued way back in 1935, and believe it or not, the design went unchanged for over 45 years.

The first issue Social Security cards were white cards with blue ink. The card contained the holder's name, Social Security number, and signature. At the bottom of the card was a disclaimer that indicated that the cards were not for identification purposes.

This version of the card was printed on flimsy white paper, and was about half the size of a standard size ID card. Many people would laminate their Social Security card to protect it from wear.

In the 1980s, the first new version of the card was issued. The card was now the size of a standard issue identification document. Instead of a plain white card, it was now pastel blue. The disclaimer that the card was not intended for identification was removed.

In the late 1980s, the card went through another revision, with the goal of making it harder to counterfeit. This card had what is known as a marbled background. Instead of it being a solid blue color, the paper was made up of intersecting discs of blue, white and red. There was also a warning added to the back of the card telling the holder not to laminate it.

The last revision of the Social Security card was made after the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. This was the law that made it necessary for employers to obtain identification documents from workers. The Social Security card was a favorite document of counterfeiters because it could be easily copied.

The first and second edition Social Security cards were also popular because they were commonly laminated. Once the card was laminated, any imperfections in the counterfeiting were covered up.

The marbled background is what makes it difficult to counterfeit the new Social Security cards, at least cheaply. Poor quality cards will not bear a uniform look across the body of the card. It requires some effort and investment to make a good Social Security card knockoff.

Without question, the best mail-order Social Security card comes from Unique Products of Florida. Their address appears in Appendix One. Let us see how they comply with the letter of the law.

The card is sold blank, and the fact that it says it is an “Un-social” security card means it is not a duplicate of a real document. The “not a government document” warning appears, although it is conveniently located on the part of the paper not occupied by the body of the card. Crafty printing allows you to remove the flap that has the “UN” printed on it.

The paper is the same marbleized card stock that real Social Security cards are printed on. Once the offending letters have been removed, and the card removed from the paper, it will appear to be an authentic card. If you need a mail-order Social Security card, this is the gold standard.

Once you have purchased a mail-order Social Security card, you will need to complete it. This is no small matter. Many a user of excellent mail-order Social Security cards has screwed up by not paying attention to the fact that what goes on the document is as important as the document itself.

Social Security numbers are not created at random. The number that you decide to put on your mail-order Social Security card is as important as the card itself. The number is critical because in many states you can obtain real identification — such as a driver’s license — with a birth certificate and a Social Security card.

Social Security numbers reflect when and where a particular card was issued. Many users of mail-order Social Security cards use numbers that belong to someone else, are impossible combinations, or were issued fifty years ago. Let’s look at how the Social Security number is created.

The first three digits of the Social Security number are known as Area numbers. These numbers reflect in what state or territory the card was issued. Area numbers in use range from 001 to 599, 600 to 647, and 700 to 728. Any leading three digits outside of these ranges are invalid.

Each state will be assigned a group of area numbers based on population. Some states, such as New York, are assigned many area numbers because of their huge numbers. New York is assigned area numbers 050 to 134. A small state, such as Montana, is assigned only two area numbers, 516 and 517.

The user of a mail-order Social Security card can take some prudent steps to avoid problems when fabricating a Social Security number. If you were going to live in California, it would be wise to use an area number from a state far away. Many users of mail-order Social Security cards unwisely pick a number that someone is already using in that state. When the trip to the motor vehicle department is made, the clerk's computer flashes that the Social Security number given by the license applicant is already in the database. This will lead to many uncomfortable questions being asked.

The second part of the Social Security number, the middle two digits, is known as the group number. The group number identifies when a particular Social Security number was issued, or if the number being used has not been issued yet. To understand how these numbers work, we must consider them in conjunction with the last four digits of the Social Security number. The last four digits are known as the serial number, and range from 0001 to 9999.

Group numbers range from 01 to 99. For each group number there are 9,999 possible Social Security numbers that can

be issued. For example, consider the area number 008, which is assigned to Vermont. Some people in Vermont will have Social Security numbers starting with 008-01. The first Social Security number issued in the 01 group within Vermont would have been 008-01-0001. The second Social Security number issued in this group would have been 008-01-0002. The last Social Security number issued within this group would have been 008-01-9999.

The Social Security Administration does not go through group numbers in a straight numerical sequence. They use a staggered approach based on whether or not the numbers are odd or even.

The first group numbers to be assigned are the odd numbers less than 10. These would be 01,03,05,07 and 09. After this, the next numbers assigned are the even numbers greater than 10 up through and including 98. Then the even numbers less than 10 are assigned, and finally the odd numbers greater than 10 through 99.

When all of the Social Security numbers have been issued for a particular area, the Social Security administration then opens a new area number for that particular state.

At the end of this chapter is a listing all area numbers, and the current highest group numbers in use for various Social Security numbers. You can make your mail-order Social Security card even more effective by not only choosing an area number far removed from your state of residence, but by also choosing a group number that is just starting to be issued, or will not be issued for a year or two. Another tip is to select a sparsely populated state, where few adults choose to immigrate to.

This can be useful, because if you do pick a number that has actually been assigned to someone else, it will likely be assigned to a child. The Internal Revenue Service requires that all children have a number if they are claimed as an income tax deduction. These numbers will not be on file with credit bureaus, motor vehicle departments, or other agencies. So use of these numbers will not cause your records to cross with another person.

Social Security Area Number Groups

The chart below shows the first three digits of the Social Security numbers assigned throughout the United States and its possessions.

001-003	New Hampshire
004-007	Maine
008-009	Vermont
010-034	Massachusetts
035-039	Rhode Island
040-049	Connecticut
050-134	New York
135-158	New Jersey
159-211	Pennsylvania
212-220	Maryland
221-222	Delaware
223-231	Virginia
691-699*	
232-236	West Virginia
232	North Carolina
237-246	
681-690*	

247-251	South Carolina
654-658	
252-260	Georgia
667-675	
261-267	Florida
589-595	
268-302	Ohio
303-317	Indiana
318-361	Illinois
362-386	Michigan
387-399	Wisconsin
400-407	Kentucky
408-415	Tennessee
756-763*	
416-424	Alabama
425-428	Mississippi
587	
588*	
752-755*	
429-432	Arkansas
676-679*	
433-439	Louisiana
659-665*	
440-448	Oklahoma
449-467	Texas
627-645	
468-477	Minnesota
478-485	Iowa
486-500	Missouri
501-502	North Dakota
503-504	South Dakota
505-508	Nebraska
509-515	Kansas

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516-517	Montana
518-519	Idaho
520	Wyoming
521-524	Colorado
650-653*	
525, 585	New Mexico
648-649	
526-527	Arizona
600-601	
528-529	Utah
646-647	
530	Nevada
680*	
531-539	Washington
540-544	Oregon
545-573	California
602-626	
574	Alaska
575-576	Hawaii
750-751*	
577-579	District of Columbia

NOTE: The same area number, when shown more than once, means that certain numbers have been transferred from one State to another, or that an area number has been divided for use among certain geographic locations. Any number beginning with 000 will NEVER be a valid Social Security number.

Chapter Five

Mail-Order Social Security Cards

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* = New area numbers allocated, but not yet issued

** 700-728 Issuance of these numbers to railroad employees was discontinued July 1, 1963.

Chapter Six

Mail-Order Passports

Passports sold through the mail are completely legal in the United States. There are at least two vendors of these documents, and both operate openly and advertise in many publications and catalogs. We need to understand exactly what these “passports” and other camouflage documents are, and even more importantly, what they are not.

Camouflage documents identify the holder as a citizen of a nation or former colony that no longer exists. There are many such nations and former colonial dependencies and some are better choices than others. An example of one former nation that no longer exists is the Soviet Union.

Camouflage documents had their genesis in the massive upswing in terrorism against U.S. citizens that began with the taking of hostages in Iran in 1979. These hapless citizens spent 444 days in bondage.

The 1980s were an especially bad time for Americans abroad. Numerous hijackings of overseas flights took place, and the American passengers were often singled out, brutalized, and sometimes killed.

The taking of American hostages in Beirut became a regular affair. Some returned home alive, others did not. Saddam Hussein of Iraq held hundreds of civilians hostage after his invasion of Kuwait. Some of these people were held close to key military targets to act as human shields against American attack. Women and children were included as his victims as well.

In all of these cases, the Americans were identified by the travel documents they were carrying. The first thing terrorists usually do when they seize an airplane or cruise ship is to make everyone turn over their passports. They will then quickly separate out the U.S. passports from other nationals. The Americans are routed out and rounded up, and frequently, the other foreign nationals are let go.

About a decade ago, a proposal began to float around the State Department, an idea that intelligence agencies had long since put into practice in their own operations. What if American citizens carried, in addition to their own U.S. passports, a secondary passport that identified them as a citizen of another nation?

If terrorists struck, this alternative passport could be shown. The Americans would not be singled out, and perhaps would escape being brutalized during the attack. The problem that emerged was what nations could be used? Unlike government intelligence services, which frequently manufacture counterfeits of other nations' passports to protect or camouflage their employees, a private company selling such documents to ordinary citizens could not legally do this.

The answer was simple. Passports could be issued on countries that never did exist or that previously did, but do no longer. Another alternative was to issue colonial passports

on territories that have since become independent countries. A person cannot be prosecuted by U.S. authorities for carrying such documents with them when they travel.

These passports cannot legally be used as travel documents. That is, you cannot legally furnish these passports to an immigration or customs officer when you cross the border. Such use is illegal because the documents are issued on non-existent national entities. However, no laws I know of require you to furnish a terrorist with a valid passport.

There are two vendors of mail-order passports. One, and in my opinion, the best, is called Safeguard Services, and they are based in Nogales, Arizona. The other company is affiliated with NIC Law Enforcement Supply. Before making any specific recommendations, we need to examine these documents in more detail.

Camouflage passports and travel documents are preferably issued on a nation that formerly existed. Creating a document on a nation that never did exist is more problematical. You can explain, as we will see later, why you are carrying a passport from a former colony or defunct nation, but a wholly fictitious country is an entirely different matter. The two main vendors of mail-order passports offer documentation from the following nations and colonies:

- British West Indies
- Ceylon
- British Honduras
- British Guiana
- Soviet Union
- New Hebrides
- Dutch Guiana
- Rhodesia
- Netherlands East Indies

Spanish Guiana

Eastern Samoa

New Grenada

Burma

Republic of Zanzibar

The vendors of mail-order passports typically offer a complete package of identification from the chosen nation. Not only will you receive a passport, but also two or three internal identification cards as support documents from the nation. This is important, because almost no one carries only a passport and no other identification.

The choice of nation is very important. A passport from the former Soviet Union would appear to be a very strong identification document. In fact, in some circumstances, this would be the perfect choice. The Soviet Union did not cease to exist until January 1992; therefore, many millions of people still carry former Soviet passports and identification. Financial shortages in the former Soviet Union meant that these passports continued to be issued for a few years, even after the breakup of the USSR.

Therefore, a passport from the Soviet Union would carry with it the stamp of absolute validity, if you were able to convince someone you were Russian. To be a convincing Russian, you had better speak the language, and most assuredly not be Mexican or black. If you cannot meet these requirements, you are better off avoiding a passport from the former Soviet Union.

The same warning would apply to passports from places like Burma, Zanzibar, or Ceylon. Unless you speak the appropriate languages fluently, and look like a person from the areas of the world in which these countries are located, avoid these travel documents.

The very best nations to choose are ones that a Westerner might conceivably have a passport from. My number one choice is the British West Indies passport, from Safeguard. There isn't now and never has been a British colony specifically called the British West Indies.

However, the remaining British dependencies in the Caribbean are known as the British West Indies, and when mail is addressed to these islands, the abbreviation B.W.I., for British West Indies, is used as part of the postal address. The islands that are still British West Indian dependencies are the following:

The Turks and Caicos Islands

Montserrat

Cayman Islands

British Virgin Islands

Real passports from these islands will say "British Passport," on the top of the cover, and underneath it will identify the island in similar lettering. Authentic identification documents from these islands will bear the name of the island in large print, with either British West Indies spelled out in full, or abbreviated.

The fact is, if you carry a British West Indies passport from Safeguard, your document will identify you as a citizen of an island that still is a British colony in reality. This is a very good thing in terms of credibility.

After the British West Indies passport, I would recommend the Dutch Guiana passport. Dutch Guiana is now the nation of Surinam, which became independent in 1975. However, the Dutch, being the fair people they are, allowed the residents of Dutch Guiana a choice of becoming citizens of the

new nation, or retaining their Dutch Guianese citizenship, and even moving to the Netherlands if they wanted to.

Therefore, you could make the argument that you chose to retain your Dutch citizenship after independence, which explains why you still have a Dutch Guiana passport. This is also an excellent choice if you are black, as would be the British West Indian passport. Dutch Guiana was on the northeastern coast of South America. However, you should still learn to speak some Dutch.

British Honduras and the New Hebrides are also relatively good choices. British Honduras is now the Central American nation of Belize, having become independent in 1981. Once again, many people may still have passports and other documents that say British Honduras on them, and an added benefit is that you would need to work on your accent, but that is a lot easier than acquiring a new language. English is the language there.

The New Hebrides is a group of islands in the South Pacific that were jointly administered by the governments of France and Britain. The New Hebrides became independent in 1980, and are now collectively known as Vanuatu. Once again, many people will continue to possess documents issued from this former colony.

Of the two mail order passport vendors, the best one, in my opinion, is Safeguard. The drawbacks to the NIC affiliated vendor are twofold. First, this vendor does not allow you to choose the country you want your passport on. Secondly, although the document is handmade, it does not have some of the touches that real passports have, touches that Safeguard includes on their passports.

NIC will supply two additional documents with the passport, along with an information sheet about your chosen country. A mail-order passport, teamed with a mail-order green card, would allow the holder to obtain legitimate documents, such as a driver's license or state identification card. Most motor vehicle clerks will have no idea that your "passport" is from a nonexistent entity. Be ready to do your homework convincingly to play the part, however, of someone who's actually from that part of the world. (See Appendix One for an ad from the NIC catalog for Camouflage Passports.)

Safeguard passports are manufactured with the same process as real ones. The printing is first rate, and the passport data page, which contains the photograph and personal information, is laminated as it is on a real document.

Safeguard also supplies two additional ID cards with the passport, one of which contains a photograph. For an additional fee, you can also get a driver's license from your passport country. The driver's licenses look real, and are produced with the same process that a real license is.

So far, we have looked at the legal uses of mail-order passports and identification cards. These passports can be used in illegal methods to help obtain legitimate identification.

A mail-order passport and driver's license, teamed with a mail-order green card, would allow an individual to obtain a valid Social Security card and state identification card. The foreign driver's license could be presented to a state motor vehicles clerk along with a mail-order green card. The clerk at most would require the license applicant to take the written test, and then issue a new license in exchange for the foreign one.

If you are identifiably foreign born, a mail-order passport coupled with a mail-order green card can be an effective way to penetrate the U.S. identification system, and obtain real, government issued identification.

In addition to the documents we have considered so far, there are other documents, that function as secondary identification documents. In the following chapters we will examine these documents via mail-order.

Chapter Seven

Mail-Order Immigration Documents

A few vendors sell mail-order immigration documents. These documents are also available on the streets of Los Angeles, El Paso, and New York. Many Mexican cities also have large markets in counterfeit U.S. immigration documents. Before we describe what is available in detail, we need to first examine who would use such documents, and the risks faced by an individual who purchases them.

People who possess U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service documents are not citizens of the United States. In general, almost all foreign nationals, with the exception of Canadians, must possess some sort of official documentation to allow them into the United States, even as a tourist. Tourist visas are normally stapled or stamped inside of the foreign passport.

All foreign nationals, or "aliens" in immigration parlance, must have immigration identification if they are to remain in the United States to attend school, work, or after marrying a U.S. citizen. So, for our purposes, the important point is to realize that use of a mail-order immigration document identi-

fies you as being a non-citizen of the United States. This may be desirable if you are a foreigner who cannot speak English well and, therefore, cannot pass yourself off as a U.S. citizen, even if you had all of the correct documentation. With non-U.S. identification documents, you will need an immigration document to allow you to seek work and to obtain state-issued documents such as drivers' licenses and identification cards.

The immigration service issues a variety of cards that allow the holder to work and remain in the United States. For example, a foreign student needing to work part time will be given a "work authorization" identification card.

The immigration document that is most highly prized is the so-called "green card." This card, technically known as a Resident Alien Identification Card, allows the holder to remain permanently within the United States. A person who has resident-alien status enjoys all of the rights of a U.S. citizen, except the right to vote.

A fake resident-alien/green card can allow an illegal alien to start accumulating the real identification he will need later on. An individual with a fake resident-alien card can easily obtain a valid Social Security card.

The resident-alien card would be presented to the Social Security clerk along with another form of identification. The same card can be used to obtain a driver's license or state identity card. In fact, there are some advantages to using a false immigration document to obtain these items. If you are older, a first-time application for a driver's license might cause the clerk to regard you with some degree of suspicion. A false immigration document allows you to explain away this problem: You lived in a foreign country and did not

drive. No more questions will be asked, and the clerk may offer you extra help in completing the formalities.

If you are going to use a mail-order immigration document, you should use the green card. With a green card you will never have to show your foreign passport. The green card, and all other immigration documents have an added bonus: it is virtually impossible for anyone to identify them as false documents.

The only agency that can verify the authenticity of an immigration document is the Immigration and Naturalization Service. State motor vehicle departments do not have access to their database. Most employers also cannot check these documents. There are small pilot projects that allow a few employers, who have big problems with illegal immigrant employees, access to Immigration Service computers to check documents, but that is all. Besides, if the mail-order immigration documents are properly integrated into your new identity, there will be no need to show these to an employer.

The mail-order immigration card would be used to acquire a driver's license and Social Security card. Once these foundation documents have been obtained, they meet the requirements to find employment. Over time, you can do away entirely with having to use the mail-order immigration card.

A mail-order green card is also an excellent item to use because few people, with the exception of immigration service employees, really know what an authentic card looks like. The card has been revised numerous times, and many different styles and colors are in use at any given time. Just remember, you would *never* use this card to actually cross the border or show to an immigration inspector — he does have the means to check it.

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The final caution with an alien green card is to complete it properly.

Chapter Eight Mail-Order Driver's Licenses and State Identification Cards

The mail-order driver's license is useful for anything except driving. It can provide a critical piece of documentation when seeking employment, opening a bank account, or in any situation where its validity cannot be checked. Before we make any specific recommendations about mail-order driver's licenses, we need to examine how the manufacture of driver's licenses has changed over the years.

Thirty years ago, most states issued non-photo driver's licenses and identification cards. These documents were usually printed on some type of safety paper that contained official state seals and logos as a counterfeiting deterrent. Photographic licenses were not common because of the expense involved.

The problem with non-photographic licenses, and for that matter, any type of non-photo identification document, is that there is absolutely no way to determine with any degree of certainty if the presenter is the actual holder of the document. If the individual presenting the document matches the few descriptive identifiers on it — height, weight, hair and eye

color, he will be assumed to be the individual named on the document.

The first photographic licenses and identification documents were two-piece ones. On a two-piece document the photograph is mounted on to the license card or paper in separate step. After the photo is glued onto the paper, the card is then laminated.

In the heyday of the mail-order driver's license, most states that issued photographic licenses issued two-part documents. These were extremely easy for the mail-order vendors to duplicate.

Now all states issue one-piece photo license documents. On a one-piece license, the photograph is an integral part of the license.

This makes the licenses harder to forge because the photograph can have overlapping seals and signatures. All state driver's licenses make use of these security features. The license card itself is no longer an actual piece of card stock. The license paper is actually photographic paper. This is only evident if you remove the lamination around the license. Many states have also added security features such as holograms to make duplication even more difficult. Some states even produce their licenses on credit card type plastic cards.

All licenses can be duplicated by the really determined forger, regardless of the system used. Nowhere is this more evident than in California. California went through an expensive redesign of their license and state identity cards in 1992. All current issue California licenses contain multiple holograms, numerous overlapping seals and other security features.

A few months after the new license became available, they were readily available from streetside vendors in Los Angeles and Tijuana, Mexico. One reason state driver's licenses can be so easily duplicated is that the equipment used to make the licenses is available for purchase from a number of private corporations, such as Polaroid. Many legitimate companies use this same technology to manufacture employee ID and security badges.

Most mail-order vendors of driver's licenses do not use the quality process of these systems. They simply do not want to spend the money. Instead, they produce high quality two-piece licenses that can be dressed up to look relatively authentic.

Unique Products sells the best driver's license product available from a legally operating establishment. Once again, we can see how the letter, if not the intent, of the law is complied with.

Technically, these are Go-kart driver's licenses, not for use with full-sized automobiles. The "not a government document" disclaimer is also present. Finally, the licenses are sold blank. The crime is committed when the purchaser cuts the disclaimer off along the dotted line along with losing the word Go-Kart.

Once this has been done, the license can be enhanced with some work. To use these licenses effectively, they must not look like two-piece documents. People who see driver's licenses everyday, and even the general public, expect to see one-piece documents. A piece of identification loses its power if any doubt as to its authenticity exists in the mind of the examiner.

We begin with the picture used on the document. You can purchase a \$2 photo from a vending machine, or pay ten to fifteen dollars for high quality passport photos from a quick copy shop. The more expensive photos look much better, and they are closer to the correct size for an identification card.

When you go to get the photos made, have your hair cut the day before, and go clean-shaven. Wear an outfit you do not commonly wear. The reason for these steps is so that the photo on your license does not look as if it was made yesterday. If you look at the photos on your own identity documents, you will notice that although they resemble you, they portray you in a much different light than you normally appear. All of those jokes about driver's license photos did not come out of nowhere.

The second step to take is to select a state far away from where you actually live, and choose a small state at that, for the license. This way you guard against the person you present your license to having just seen one like it.

When you complete the license, use a word processor that will print in computer type. Most licenses have this kind of printing now. Backdate the issue date so it was issued at least a year ago. A freshly issued license is suspicious. You will want to use a license numbering system that is consistent with the state whose license you are using. This step is often overlooked to the peril of the mail-order ID user.

If you are using your license to establish a new checking account and begin a credit history, your ID will be checked with Telecheck or one of the other major check clearing agencies before an account is opened. These agencies do not actually check with the motor vehicle department to see if your license is valid.

They check your ID against their “bad” file of people who have bounced checks and never made good on them. The clearing services know the format of each state’s driver’s license numbering schemes. If your license number does not conform to the scheme, the computer will reject it as being invalid. In Appendix Two is a listing of the numbering schemes used by each state for their driver’s licenses and state identification cards.

Once you have filled out the card and signed it, it now must be customized so it looks as much as possible like a one-piece document. There are some simple ways of doing this.

The simplest way is to use a thin overlay or laminate over the card once the photograph has been mounted. This thin laminate will make the card feel as if it is a one-piece document when it is heat laminated with the thicker lamination material.

Another way to improve the look of a two-piece license is to add a hologram or other security device like an overlapping seal.

NIC makes an excellent product that does just this. It is a laminate that has a holographic image on it. When this is mounted onto the card, it will eliminate the “bump” around the photograph. After the thick, heat laminate is applied, the card will look as good as a real one-piece license.

Other tips when preparing your mail-order driver’s license are to be very careful when you mount the picture on the license. Look at a few real licenses to see how a real license photograph looks. Two edges of the photograph normally lie on the edge of the paper. This can be done by leaving a little excess photo overlapping the edge of the paper. Use a paper knife to trim the photograph along the edge of the license. Do

not use scissors. They will not cut a smooth edge. A sharp work knife — such as an Exacto knife, will also suffice. You should practice many times before you commit to the final product. One way of doing this is to make ten or so photocopies of the mail-order license, and practice mounting photographs on this one. Remember, if it does not look right, no one will believe it is real.

There are suppliers who will send you a driver's license that is a close copy of a real state license, already completed. These suppliers will require you to submit a photograph, your desired vital statistics, and a signature. Be warned when dealing with these vendors. They are clearly violating the law, and if they attract too much attention, they will be raided by local or federal police. If they are raided when your photo and particulars happen to be lying around, you might find yourself being paid a visit by your friendly local constabulary. If you order from one of these places, use a mail drop and pay with a money order.

Chapter Nine

Other Mail-Order Identification

Additional documentation can be purchased from mail-order vendors to round out an identity. The most popular of these are lightweight identification cards, college and high school diplomas, and even reference letters and union cards. These items are only effective when appropriately backstopped.

Earlier, we examined how an employee identification card can be hardened into an excellent piece of identification by backstopping it with a corporate letterhead, mailing address and telephone number. You can order customized employee identification cards from most of the mail-order vendors. Write to them, tell them what you want, and they will quote you a price.

Baptismal certificates are also very popular with mail-order vendors. The quality of these range from very good to lousy. Baptismal certificates must be customized to be acceptable, and a Baptismal certificate should have been issued within two years of birth to be used in lieu of a birth certificate. Unique Products sells an excellent baptismal certificate.

Stamps and seals can be purchased from NIC, Unique or a local supplier, as we covered in detail in Chapter Four.

University degrees and educational certificates must be used with greater caution. The risks inherent in using a false degree or educational qualification were detailed in Chapter Two. A fake degree in an otherwise spotless resume is a time bomb waiting to go off.

There are many schools, known as diploma mills that will sell you a degree and transcripts in almost any field for a small fee. A few schools pretend to be more legitimate by requiring some minimal amount of work before awarding the degree.

These places are not worth your money because they frequently are forced to go out of business when they get sued by authorities in the state where they are operating. The worst case scenario comes about when they are raided by federal authorities, and your name is placed on a list as a customer of one of these places.

In addition to diploma mills, there are what are known as diploma replacement services. These places will recreate a degree from a real university, based on your saying that you are a graduate, but have misplaced or lost your degree.

Although you cannot use mail-order degrees with any real sense of security, you can safely use mail-order award certificates without any problem. You can purchase these blank, and then give yourself any type of award or decoration you want. If you are building an employment history via a spurious firm, mail-order award certificates are an excellent way to buttress your background. These certificates can be safely enclosed with a resume.

A union card can be a very useful document to have, especially if you have a skill that usually implies membership in a union. The National Certificate Company operates its own "Union," the National Craftsman Union. You can join for a nominal fee. They also sell other documents such as university degrees, award certificates, and certification documents. Their address is

National Certificate Company
210 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1102
New York, NY 10010

You can obtain identification that will identify you as a college student or professor from the Council on International Educational Exchange. They are actually a legitimate group that facilitates international travel for college students and faculty. Their international student identity card and international professor identity card are standard, accepted documents.

To obtain one you will need to provide proof of your student or faculty status. This is easily manipulated, and they do not have the means or the money to verify applications. You can request an application from them at:

CIEE
205 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017

Chapter Ten

Fake ID Recommendations

The Appendix which follows this chapter contains reprints of various advertising material and document samples provided by many of the Internet and mail-order identification suppliers. The following analysis as to quality and usability is strictly the author's. At the same time, I would caution any potential purchaser that I am not recommending the use of any fake ID for anything other than as a novelty or souvenir item.

By far the best driver's license and state identity card offer is the software kit provided by Underground Software. This kit comes in two parts. The first part of their kit provides the purchaser with sample licenses and other identity documents from all fifty states. These samples are similar to the photographs found in many identification-verification guides sold to operators of nightclubs and banks and are an excellent reference.

A separate diskette contains high-quality images of blank license templates. These blank templates are computer im-

ages of the actual template for the real licenses produced at the motor vehicle department.

A license produced at high resolution carefully following the instructions given with the Underground Software kit and then laminated with the available holograms will pass examination by any police officer, bank official, or other identification bureaucrat.

Close behind in quality are the identification cards and driver's licenses sold by Promaster ID. The proprietor sells licenses from only four states, but they are of top quality and have all of the security features of a current-issue license or identification card from these states.

One advantage of an ID from Promaster is that it comes in its finished form. You send in a photograph and the desired information, and the company will do the rest. The prices are reasonable. An ID from here could be used to open bank accounts, obtain a job, get into a nightclub, and for most other purposes. If you already had the license number and identifiers of someone from one of the four states, you could obtain a license from Promaster that would pass a police check.

If you are interested in obtaining an employee photo-identification card as a way to buttress a new identity, the best provider of these would be Positive ID. The employee-identification cards are far superior to any other produced, because the cards are produced by the same process, using the same equipment that many large corporations and universities use for their own employee and student identification cards.

Positive ID uses a two-step system to create an employee identification card. You send them \$100, and a rough outline

of what you want your employee identification card to look like, along with all relevant information.

They will then design a quality custom identification card for you. The card they produce is on credit card stock, and can even include a magnetic stripe, thumbprint, bar code, or other features, if you so desire. Their IDs bestow such excellent credibility because it is clear that you could not have produced this card on your own without investing thousands of dollars in equipment.

Once you approve the sample, Positive ID will produce any number of personalized cards for you at about ten dollars apiece. This means you could potentially create any number of new identities using their service for a one-time investment.

Press cards are another form of soft identification that can be very useful. Some cards can get you the same discounts at attractions as any working journalist. The best ones are issued by PT Resource Center and Finor Associates.

The advantages these cards have over the others is that they are real credentials linked to actual publications or organizations. Both of these cards provide a telephone number and address that can be contacted to verify the card. They are both professionally done. The one from Finor is probably the best one to use if you are an American, while the other supplier's card is best if your new identity is supposed to be foreign.

A number of these firms sell documents from foreign nations, particularly Canada. The same cautions that I gave for using domestic fake identification applies to foreign cards. Unless such a foreign card looks like the actual document is-

sued from the country concerned, it is of little or no value to you.

A fake Canadian identification card will enable you to get into bars or clubs, and it might get you treated better at tourist locations, but that is about all it would be useful for.

The finest college degrees and transcripts are sold by Prestigious Images. Their transcripts are customized to look identical to the real ones issued by the long and growing list of real schools whose documents they can duplicate. The company will also sell you envelopes with the school's official logo, and blank transcripts (which is how you should always order them). Each order includes the necessary information to complete the transcripts correctly. Ordering blank documents will protect you in the event the company is raided by the authorities, even though this may be a remote possibility. They stay just inside the law by selling their wares as novelties and in blank form.

I recommend NIC, Inc., for items necessary to customize documents such as birth certificates, to make them look real. NIC sells embossers with the seal of every state, and rubber stamps with lettering such as "certified copy." These items are useful, and necessary, to add the finishing touches to mail-order birth certificates or other paper documents that normally have seals and certification stamps.

This survey was not intended to be exhaustive. The purchaser of mail-order or Internet documents needs to decide for himself which purchased documents will meet his needs.

Appendix One

Fake ID Vendors

and Samples

Please keep in mind that companies like these come and go, so if you can't find what you're looking for on these pages you can always conduct an Internet search.

Couch Potato Publishing
4211 Little Road, Suite #9
New Port Richey, FL 34655

All of the items in their catalog are designed to be placed on certificates, diplomas, awards, or virtually any other type of printed matter, from business cards to stationary, and can be made to any size you desire without any loss of clarity or effectiveness. They say if they don't have it, they can usually get it, or create it.

Fake ID Zone
Toll-free: 1-888-392-4832, ext 7857495365 (24 hours a day)
www.fakeidzone.com
sales@fakeidzone.com

Fake ID by Mail and Modem

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Finor Associates
St. Georges House
31 A St. Georges Road
London E10 5RH
England
Web site: www.finor.com



The ID Shop
815-A Brazos #427
Austin, TX 78701
Web site: www.theidshop.com
e-mail: TheIDshop@TheIDshop.com



Samples from The ID Shop.

I.D. World
4038 NW 9th Avenue
Oakland Park, FL 33309

This page and the next include some samples of what you can obtain from I.D. World.


**I.D. WORLD**
4038 NW 9th AVE • OAKLAND PARK, FL 33309

A camouflage passport looks exactly like a real passport but is issued by a country that has changed its name. It is a 2nd identity for travellers concerned for their safety because of hijackers or terrorists.

Send \$1.00 cash for complete passport application and instructions.
Our Price: \$199.00

Your passport contains your photo and personal data and comes with entry and exit visa stamps plus the embossed seal of the passport country. Two additional backup photo I.D.s are supplied as backup documentation.


This complete 2nd identity portfolio could save your life!
Not approved for crossing borders.



CAMOUFLAGE PASSPORT

Format #1

U.C.L.A. Medical Center



Certificate of Birth

born to _____

SAMPLE

County _____ Day _____ 19 _____

In the Great State of California, County of Los Angeles

Registrar

Minister of the Gospel

U.C.L.A. Medical Center
10823 LaCima Ave.
Los Angeles, California 90034

Format #4

The Holy Sacrament of Baptism

This is to certify

That _____

Child of _____

And _____

Trustworthy _____

Has been _____

SAMPLE

Baptized _____

at St. Paul the Apostle Church

415 West 65th Street New York City N.Y.

By the Rev. _____

Witnesses were _____

and _____

as reported in the Ministerial Register of that church

Dated _____ Page _____

Format #2

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CITY OF NEW YORK

Certificate of Birth Registration

Serial No. _____

This certifies that a certificate of birth to an file as this
office in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City

Bearing the name, _____

Born at _____ on the _____ 18 _____

Place of Birth _____

Father's Name, _____

Mother's name _____

Legal description _____

Mother's Name, Apt _____

Birth place _____

Mother's Residence _____

I hereby certify that this child was born alive at the place and date named above and that it
has been certified as such by me to the New York Registrar, Manhattan, New York

Registering Physician

Commissioner, Bureau of Health, New York City

Expiry Date _____

Format #3

[illegible]

InfoWorld

18375 Ventura Boulevard

PMB 601

Tarzana, CA 91356

Web site:

www.internetwebhosting.com/~newid/mailorder.com

M.P.C.

1433 N. Jones, Suite 253

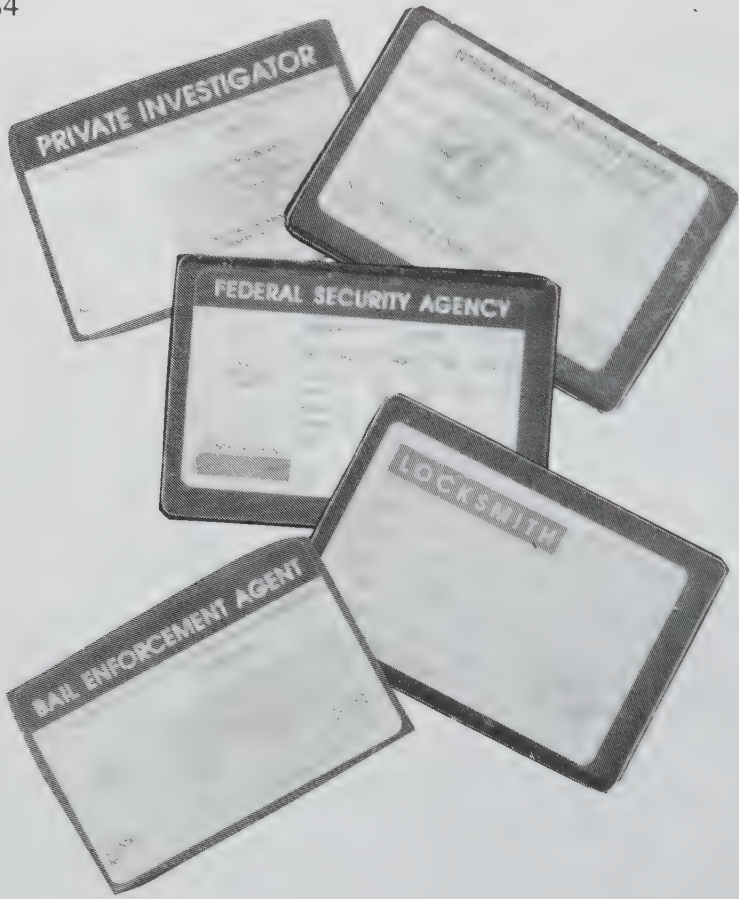
Las Vegas, NV 89108

On this page and the next are samples obtained from M.P.C.



Fake ID by Mail and Modem

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Samples from M.P.C., Las Vegas, Nevada.

Maxsell/ID World

4038 Powerline Road
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
1-954-568-1480
Fax: 1-954-568-1688
Web site: www.sunbadge.com

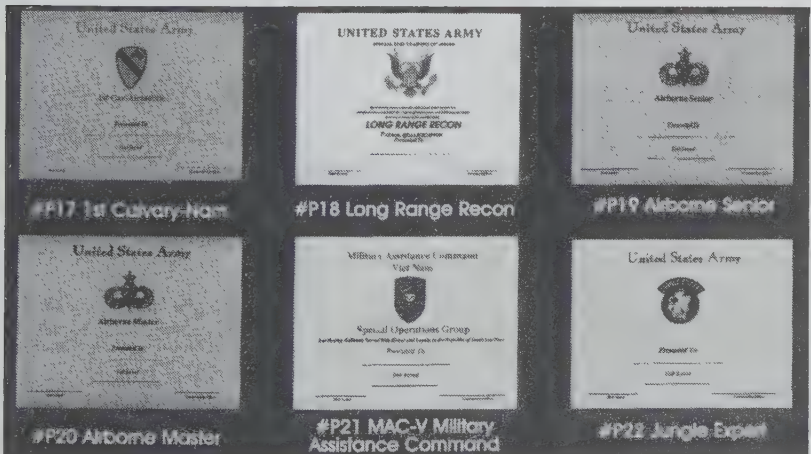
National Certificate Company


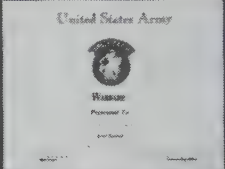
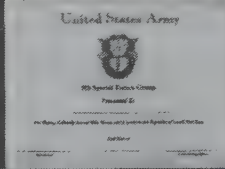
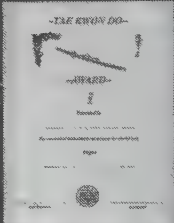


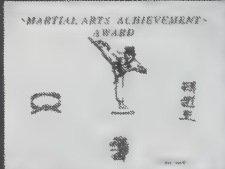
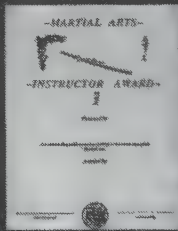
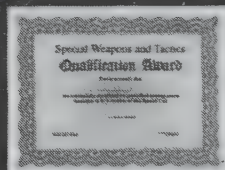

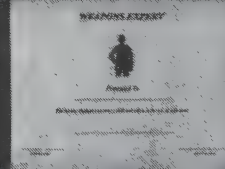


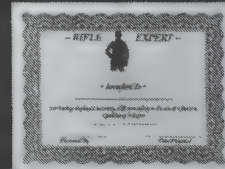
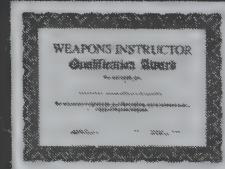
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The next 3 pages include samples that can be obtained from NIC.



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 <p>#P26 Tae Kwon Do</p>	 <p>#P27 Kung Fu</p>	 <p>#P28 Ju Jitsu</p>
 <p>#P29 Martial Arts Achievement Award</p>	 <p>#P30 Martial Arts Instructor</p>	 <p>#P31 SWAT Qualified</p>
 <p>#P33 Citation of Heroism</p>	 <p>#P34 Weapons Expert</p>	 <p>#P32 Citation of Valor</p>
 <p>#P35 Pistol Expert</p>	 <p>#P36 Rifle Expert</p>	 <p>#P37 Weapons Instructor Qualification</p>



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United States Justice Department
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- *Various entry and exit stamps to show actual travel use;
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Stringent safeguards ensure that your camouflage passport is unobtrusive, plausible, and believable!

*Extensive research insures that your passport has the "look and feel" of the original, inside and out, these are exact copies of the real passports.

*We select your passport country from a confidential list; only NIC and

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*A limited number of passports are issued from each country to protect the integrity of the passports.

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Fax: 1-320-214-7643

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Prestigious Images

Web site: www.prestigious-images.com

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(See the sample on the next page)

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England

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PT Resource Center

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Web site: www.ptrc.net

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UK

e-mail: infor@secretknowledge.com

Web site: www.commercepark.co.uk/sadbros/index.htm

Safeguard Services

1305 Grand Avenue #500

Nogales, AZ 85621

1-520-287-5161

System ID Warehouse

1400 10th Street

Plano, TX 75074-9902

Underground Software, Inc.

PO Box 98

Sudbury, MA 01776

1-978-440-9102

Fax: 1-978-440-9120

e-mail: sales@undergroundsoftware.com

Unique Products

PO Box 9766

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33310

US Documents Service Company

316 California Avenue, Room 653

Reno, NV 89509

Fake ID Card Resource by Fakeidman

Web site: www.geocities.com/sunsetstrip/concert/1186

This web site rates the different companies selling Fake ID, using customer input.

Appendix Two

Driver's License Numbering Systems by State

Alabama: 7 numbers, unspaced, uncoded

Alaska: Up to seven numbers, unspaced, uncoded

Arizona: 1 character followed by 8 digits, Social Security number, 9 digits, or 1 or two characters followed by 5 or 6 digits, to a maximum of 7 characters

Arkansas: Social Security number or an assigned number (Licensee's option)

California: 1 letter plus 4-7 digits, unspaced, uncoded

Colorado: 9 numeric characters

Connecticut: 9 digits without spacing. The first two digits are coded as follows: 01-12 = Month of driver's birth if odd year birth; 13-24 = month of driver's birth if even year birth

Delaware: 1-7 digits, unspaced, uncoded

District of Columbia: Social Security number or assigned number

Florida: 1 letter followed by twelve numbers

Georgia: Up to 9 digits, not coded. Social Security or control number is used

Hawaii: Social Security number

Idaho: Prior to January 1992, Social Security number or an assigned number beginning with 910 or 920 followed by 6 digits. After that date, assigned number beginning with 910, 920, 940; computer assigned 9 characters: 2 alpha, 6 numeric, 1 alpha, effective May 1993.

Illinois: First letter of last name, followed by 11 digits

Indiana: 10 digit number spaced 4-2-4

Iowa: Social Security number, or a combination of 3 numeric, 2 letters and 4 numeric

Kansas: Social Security number or assigned number consisting of K plus 8 digits

Kentucky: 9 character number

Louisiana: 9 digits, unspaced, uncoded. First digits are "00".

Maine: Computer generated 7-digit number

Maryland: First letter of last name and twelve numbers

Massachusetts: Social Security or a similar assigned number beginning with "S" followed by 8 digits

Michigan: Soundex system, 1 letter followed by 12 numbers

Minnesota: Soundex system, 1 letter followed by 12

Mississippi: Social Security number or assigned number

Missouri: Social Security number or assigned number of 1 letter and up to 9 digits

Montana: Non-hyphenated Social Security number or assigned 9 alpha and numeric characters

Nebraska: 1 letter (H, V, G, E, C, B, or A followed by eight digits, not spaced, not coded

Nevada: 12 numbers based on Social Security number

New Hampshire: 2 numbers, 3 letters and 5 numbers

New Jersey: First letter last name and 14 numbers

New Mexico: 9 numbers, uncoded

New York: Nine numbers

North Carolina: 8 to 12 numbers, no spacing, uncoded

North Dakota: Social Security number

Ohio: Two letters and six numbers, uncoded

Oklahoma: Social Security number or 9 digits

Oregon: 1 to 7 digits, no spacing, uncoded

Pennsylvania: 8 numbers, uncoded

Rhode Island: 7 numbers, unspaced

South Carolina: 9 numbers, unspaced, uncoded

South Dakota: Social Security number or 8-digit assigned number

Tennessee: 8 digits, unspaced, uncoded

Texas: 8 digits, unspaced, uncoded

Utah: 4 to 9 digits, unspaced, uncoded

Vermont: 8 characters, either all numbers or 7 numbers and one letter, unspaced, uncoded

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Virginia: Social Security number, R plus 8 digits, or T plus 8 digits

Washington: 7 letters and 5 characters, coded: first 5 letters of last name, first and middle initials, year of birth subtracting from 100, plus special codes

West Virginia: 7 digits, or 1 letter and 6 digits, uncoded

Wisconsin: One letter followed by 13 numbers

Wyoming: Computer-assigned 9 number spaced, uncoded

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